

KENNEBEC FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1833.

NO. 7.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1833.

Improvement of Neat Stock.

The improvement of Neat and other stock, is an object of no small importance to the farmers of America, and perhaps to none is it worthy of more attention, than the farmers of Maine. Her hills afford excellent pasturage, and though her climate is somewhat subject to the rigorous rule of BOREAS; her husbandmen must depend, for the present at least, upon flocks and herds as the chief source of independence. It is obvious to every one, that so far as the farmer has capital employed in this branch of business, it should be his aim to obtain from it, the greatest amount of income, both by procuring the best breeds of animals, and by bestowing upon them the best system of management.

Some enterprising and patriotic citizens of Massachusetts, aided by the munificence of her legislature, and the Agricultural society of the State, a few years since, began the work of improving the breeds of domestic animals. Some of these individuals have incurred very great pecuniary expense, and taken unwearied pains in the prosecution of this laudable enterprise,—particularly in introducing improved breeds of neat cattle.

The farmers of Pennsylvania, with the wealthy, liberal, and spirited POWELL at their head, have not been backward in the good work; and those of New-York are now vigorously following their examples. Mr. L. Jenkins of Canandaigua,—is forward in this business in that part of the State, and has probably some of the the best stock in America, among which is a bull, three years old presented him by the HON. JOHN WELLS, of Boston;—a gentleman whose liberality and beneficence in the advancement of agricultural improvement, will be felt and acknowledged by coming generations.—This animal, we learn, has been pronounced by C. HALL, Esq. of New York, a noted breeder of stock, and who has seen some of the best bulls in England, superior to Mr. Powell's bull WYE COMET, and equal to any animal of the kind that he had seen in Europe. A writer in the Genesee Farmer, over the signature of "ULMUS," who evinces considerable acquaint-

ance with the different breeds of neat stock, after giving a synopsis of the various races which have fallen under his immediate notice, gives the preference to the progeny of the bull ADMIRAL, presented to the Mass. Ag. Society, by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, of the British Navy, and remarks in conclusion, that the bull presented by Mr. WELLS to Mr. JENKINS,—which was sired by ADMIRAL, is decidedly the handsomest and best that he has ever seen. It gives us pleasure to state that the DAM of this fine bull, is now in Maine, and owned by Mr. SANFORD HOWARD, of the Vaughan Farm,—Hallowell. We saw her the other day, and learned from him that she has produced a number of other excellent animals, some of which have taken the highest premiums at the Brighton shows, and have sold at very high prices. Mr. H. has now two remarkably fine heifers from her, and an excellent three years old bull called NORFOLK, got by ADMIRAL on one of her progeny intermixed with the famous HEREFORDSHIRE breed. It is also worthy of remark that the progeny of ADMIRAL presented at the last Brighton fair by Mr. WELLS and Mr. DERNY received the highest commendations. We mention the fact of Mr. Howard's owning this stock, that our farmers may be informed of the opportunity which is offered them of improving their neat cattle.

His bull, SIR ISAAC, with whom many of our readers are acquainted, probably possesses the property of taking on flesh, or fattening easily, in a greater degree than any one in the State, or perhaps we should say, within our knowledge. How it is with his progeny, as it regards milk and the draft can hardly be told yet, as his stock is not yet old enough to enable us to judge decidedly; but there is every indication that they will be good. We confess that we have had our prejudices against him, but we had seen him only while standing still, in a narrow stall. We had an opportunity of seeing him in action, the other day, and must in justice, say that we had formed a wrong opinion of him. He is excellent in some points, where some of our bulls are deficient, and we do not hesitate to say that through him and two or three others in this vicinity, that we could mention, a most valuable cross might be effected, could the spirit of BAKWELL inspire some of

our farmers with a moiety of his skill and perseverance.

Before dismissing the subject, we wish to take notice of Norfolk, a four year old horse colt belonging to Dr. Nourse, of Hallowell,—and now in the keeping of Mr. Howard. He is from the celebrated Horse Bellfounder, out of a famous mare called the Ben. Brown mare. There are some excellent properties in the colt. Bellfounder was of good origin, and if we are not deceived, this colt partakes largely of his blood and good points.—It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the satisfaction we had in our visit (tho' a short one) to Vaughan farm; for it is always gratifying to find a young man of Mr. Howard's intelligence and enterprise, taking hold of agriculture with HEART, HEAD & HANDS, and we wish that more of our young men would "go and do likewise."

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: Sir—If I entertain right views of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, it may be, and truly is advantageous to the COUNTRY, but not so in my opinion to the poor.—Government grants a certain fund to the Society, which is raised by assessing a tax, in proportion as usual, on the individuals of the Country. This fund is deposited, in the care of the Society's Treasurer, as is the case with most other Societies; to be dealt out in the several premiums entered for, and justly entitled to, on the various articles the Society think proper they should be bestowed on, to those who surpass others in the various modes of Agriculture. Now it is evident that many articles, vegetables and other crops, which command Premiums were not entered: and therefore those premiums were reserved and tend to enrich the Society; and taking one year with another, so long as the Society may continue, in time, these back premiums will amount to quite a capital. Hence the advantage to the Society, and particularly, to the opulent who have the advantage of the poor in many respects. First, they are more able, and secondly, their farms, at the present time being in a better heart, consequently will, with less labor, and less manure, produce much greater crops than those of the poorer class, with the same labor, and manure provided they can procure it. Now if this be the case (and it surely is unless I entertain a very erroneous idea) the poor man has not, nor can have, any chance, (for no one will admit that with good Husbandry, a farm will fail, and I am certain, there will be good management with those who are able,) to excel the "man of Money" in raising great and

good crops. The benefit which he may derive is this; in consequence of there being good attention paid to Agriculture by those who can get the reward and being desirous to promote the welfare of their respective Societies, plenty will crown a few of their granaries; (and we all know that Silver, being more plenty than Gold, is of less value, if I may be admitted to form such a comparison) and the more plentiful the article the cheaper it will be, provided it be consumed within the limits of the County. Now comes the only privilege which the poor man has in saving a few coppers in his pocket, which society would demand; but again, there are so many other trades depending upon Agriculture, that if it be consumed as above stated, it will go to him that can advance "the cash," and the poor man after all, is lame and must so remain a score or two years, or till, agriculture becomes more popular in our State; then he may derive the benefits which I have endeavored to point out, but not even then the advantages resulting from premiums on crops. Not that I wish to speak lightly of Agriculture, it is the only grand occupation which procures us a subsistence; for it is said "he that tilleth the ground shall have plenty of bread." The farmers or agriculturists who have years previous, been classed as beneath, or not so popular as the Mechanics, should be respected as the fathers of every trade; and in fact it is they on whom all others depend for a subsistence. I hope that all who shall advance any thing in the cause of Agriculture, may see their desires effectual; but with regard to the present foundation for its promotion, I think there should be a little alteration. With respect to premiums, I think the Society ought to take into consideration the advantages some have over others, and act accordingly; that is, if a man enters for a premium, who is not a man of hundreds but has tried hard for it, grant him his due: though he has not so large a crop, perhaps, with regard to his situation, he has strove harder than he who under the present proceedings, receives the reward. Is it not, Sir, in some respects, taking from the poor and giving to the rich. I give this to the Public, not supposing that my remarks will have any avail, but that a more able advocate may more particularly illustrate my ideas on the subject in view.

Yours, MORAL PRINCIPLE.

We hope we shall hear often from F. B. L. the author of the following.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—I propose, by your consent, to make your journal a medium through which to dispense, from time to time, such information as will be of practical utility to the Farmer and Mechanic. And I believe it would be much to the interest of Agriculturalists, in particular, that they occasionally impart to each other, whatever of useful experiment they may make for the promotion of their occupation.

By this means the science of agriculture would be more universally understood, and we enabled to live more at our ease and comfort. I would therefore, press upon the Maine farmers, the advantage and necessity of subscribing (and paying) for the "Kennebec Farmer"—and making it the repository of their inventions and experience, that the benefit thereof may be received by their brethren in the like cause.

My correspondence thus commenced, I will relate a circumstance that may, perhaps, be of advantage to some of my readers, which occurred on my farm, in the early part of last summer. I had a pair of young fat oxen which I ordered, one morning, to be turned into my orchard, yoked, that they might graze a short time, previous to commencing the ordinary labor of the day.—They had been in this enclosure less than five minutes, when they ran violently against a tree, and one of them was thrown down and his neck broken, which caused life to become extinct immediately.

I was advised to have him dressed, which was done at short notice. After the meat had become sufficiently cool, I packed it in the following manner, to the whole quantity of meat, say about seven hundred, I put one bushel and a half of strong Liverpool salt, intermixed in regular intervals, together with one gallon of molasses, and a sufficient quantity of strong brine to immerse the whole.

This done, some of my neighbors said to me, if you wish to save your meat, the weather being so warm, you must add a good deal of saltpetre. And accordingly I applied one half pound in consequence of which, the salt could not take effect. The meat remained in the barrel six weeks, at the end of which time, it was as fresh and untainted as when put in, preserved altogether by the saltpetre. Thus I have learnt, by experience, that to cure meat in the warm season, I must beware of the use of this article.—Strong salt brine will preserve meat in any season of the year, and after it has become sufficiently salted, a little saltpetre may be added, if thought best.

South Leeds, 1833.

Winthrop, Feb'y 23, 1833.

MR. HOLMES: The SCAB is among the sheep in Belgrade, Waterville and Winslow, and a number of persons wish to receive directions, as to the treatment of that disease through your useful paper.

Yours, E. WOOD.

We are sorry to learn that the above disease is in this section of the country, or indeed, in any other. It is a great misfortune to sheep owners, and unless great and unwearied pains should be taken to destroy it, it will make its way through the country, as it is communicated from one sheep to another, in the same manner as the itch is among mankind. It is supposed to be the same among sheep as the itch is in the human system; and is considered to be caused by little animals burrowing in the skin of the animal. If, therefore, the least pimple be left upon the animal, however thorough and careful may be your application to other parts of the body, the disease will continue, and spread again.

An experienced wool grower informs us that he has cured it by application of a strong decoction of tobacco, and an ointment of lard, sulphur and spirits of turpentine. We have no doubt this is a good application, and safer than the mercurial ointment, which is sometimes used, and which is thus made:

Take corrosive sublimate	4 ounces,
Hoga lard	10 lbs.
Mutton suet and rozin of each	1 lb.

Dissolve the sublimate in strong spirits, by rubbing them in an earthen vessel or glass mortar, pouring off the solution, then adding more spirits, until the whole is dissolved—then having melted

the lard, suet and rozin together, suffer them to cool until they thicken at the sides of the vessel, and add the solution of the sublimate, gradually stirring them until cold, so as to blend them very uniformly together—(Bard.)

Clean and scrub the skin with the tobacco juice and apply either of the ointments. If after all, the trials and careful and thorough applications of these or other medicines fail, collect all the sheep that are infested, together—cut their throats and burn them up.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—When I take a view of the expense which annually occurs in making and repairing fences on my Farm, and which is absolutely necessary, in order to keep my cattle under control, and secure my crops from their depredations, I am at a loss to know what method to adopt to remedy the evil and secure the benefits of my labor. I have much Pine and Cedar fence on my farm which is rapidly decaying, and I believe this is the case with most of our farmers. The expense incurred, by building stone fence when the stones are scarce, and when they are to be hauled a distance, is so great that it will not authorize the building with them, except where they are plenty and it is necessary to remove them.

The scarcity of Pine and Cedar timber will soon, if it does not now actually forbid the farmer building fence with those materials in many places.

In viewing this subject I am persuaded that it is high time that the attention of our farmers was directed to the cultivation of live fences, and I suppose like myself, many of them, are entirely unacquainted with the manner of cultivation.

I wish to make some enquiry through the medium of your paper, and I hope that some one will give the required information through the medium of the same. What shrubs that we have, and can easily procure are best to cultivate for live fences, and what preparation of the ground intended for a live fence is first necessary? Will not our common apple trees make a good, cheap permanent live fence if the ground intended for the same, be well prepared in the fall, and the seed sowed as you would sow a nursery, and well cultivated for a few years?

February, 8th 1833.

HOME FARMER.

There is no doubt that apple trees cultivated as above suggested, will make a good hedge. We have seen them so planted for this purpose, and they did well—but cattle would browse them occasionally. The best shrub that we can use, is undoubtedly the common white thorn, that grows about our pastures and thickets.

The best way to procure them is to gather the berries, (sometimes called hips or haws,) and put them into a tub in the fall, with water to them, and let them freeze and thaw during the winter. This will cause them to come up the same season that they are planted. If this is not done, they will not come up under one or two years. They are of slow growth, but they will last a century. There are hedges in New Jersey of this shrub, that, as we are informed, have actually stood 100 years. If the small shrubs should be collected to set out, we think it would be a good plan to cut them off

near the ground, and let them start up again bushy. We had occasion to serve a few so last summer. Sprouts or suckers started up and grew thriftily. This plan will make the hedge thick at the bottom. We have found the white thorn growing in all kinds of soils, high and low, clayey and sandy. We know of two trees of this kind, one is flourishing among the pines of a sand barren & the other by the side of a stream where it is regularly surrounded by water once, and sometimes twice a year.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

Mr. HOLMES:—Having mentioned a few things that have a bearing on breadstuff in Maine indirectly and directly, I come now to the subject of manures. No one will doubt but that has a bearing on the breadstuff of Maine, and without it, we never can be rendered independent. It has been said that manure is to farming what money is to war, the bone sinews and muscles.

FIRST. When the farmer is within a given distance of our towns and village, he ought to purchase manure, and not suffer heaps to lay over the summer at barns, hogsties and necessaries, to breed cholera and other diseases.

SECONDLY. The farmer (not so situated) ought to keep stock nearly to the amount of his feed, and suffer no manure to lay over the summer, unless it is under cover. It is a waste to let manure be carried off by the snow and rains. No farmer can bear this. Much of it may be carried out before land can be ploughed in the spring; the compost heap, and what may be made from hogs and black cattle with other resources, will supply every need, if it is all carried out in the spring. Most certainly if the compost heap is well attended too, and hogs, are kept up the greater part of the year, a world of manure might be made, especially if thistles brakes and other weeds are cut and put in while green, instead of suffering them to run to seed.

THIRDLY. Lime and Plaster are manures well worthy the attention of the farmer, and land may be also manured by green crops without losing a crop. Peas, plaster and abundance of clover seed may be sowed together, the peas and one crop of clover taken off, and the roots and after growth turned in, and the land will be in good order for a crop of wheat with a small quantity of lime added, then clover seed may be again sowed, and two crops of clover taken off, and the roots turned in, and limed and wheat again, and no crop lost by the dressing. Powered lime rock is spoken of very highly. Bones, scrapings of horn, woollen rags, and most other things are a manure when rotted.—Swamp mud, and wood ashes, may be mentioned. But in my view of the subject, where it can be obtained without a sacrifice, or the distance is not too great at the price, low land hay, or what is called fresh meadow, for the cheapness of getting, the worth for fodder for black cattle and sheep, and the manure, is a great object. A farm may be cheaper manured in that way than any other, using also lime and plaster.

FOURTHLY. One word as to your correspon-

dent who styles himself a "FARMER DOWN EAST." When he attacks me or any principles I have advanced, I must and I will be open to conviction, and heartily thank him,—but when he in any way insinuates that Maine cannot be rendered independent for breadstuff, he does an injury to my country, HE INJURES THE STATE, AND THE WHOLE STATE, he says "we will be independent as to bread stuff whenever your correspondent will have the goodness to inform us how we may keep the frost off of our corn." Sir, I think this rather a narrow mode of reasoning. I suppose I am to understand by corn, Indian corn, as if that was the only article raised as bread stuff in this State. I did mention Indian corn as one thing proper for the farmer to raise, but was that the only thing? In order to keep Maine from being independent for bread stuff, every thing which I mentioned must be alike liable to be killed with frost, or in some other way cut off. I am informed that Southern latitudes, are more liable to have their crops injured by frost than here; their early springs, (if I may so speak) throw plants off their guard, and they are much more exposed to frosts than here, especially in the spring. I believe if we get a variety of Indian corn, well adapted to this climate, and plant it proportionably higher together, we can raise more and better corn to the acre, than they can in more Southern latitudes. In the climate of the West Indies Indian corn grows to the gigantic height of thirty feet, with very little corn on the bottom, with a large spungy cob, and is considered only as a rough provender. Will you tell me, does the writer reason as badly in his PROFESSION, as on the subject of rendering Maine independent for bread stuff's?

February, 26th, 1833.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

Mr. HOLMES:—I wish to communicate a few observations through the columns of your useful paper, in regard to fattening beef. Much of the beef made in this vicinity, is from cows which, through age, have become unfit for the dairy, and from oxen which are worn out with hard labor. It is customary to milk the cows until August or September, and as soon as they can be dried of their milk, begin to feed them, first with green corn stalks, small corn, potatoes and meal; and the value of the feed given them is generally much more than the value of the beef when slaughtered. The oxen intended for beef are generally worked in the spring as long as they are able to drag the plough, because it is the last springs work which they will do, for the owner intends to fatten them.

Now all this appears to me wrong. If those who have old cows which they intend to fatten, would dry them of their milk before they go to the pasture in the spring, and let them have a good pasture and plenty of salt, they will find that they will have much better beef than that which is made from vegetables in the fall, and much cheaper; and a cow thus fattened will have double the quantity of tallow, of those which are milked through the summer. The old and worn out oxen intended for beef, should be well kept through the winter and spring, and corn or meal freely given them, so that they may be in good case when they go to the pasture; one bushel of corn or meal given them in the spring is worth two in the fall. Let them have a good pasture and bleed them once a month or oftener, take but a

small quantity of blood at a time. In this way the farmer will find he is amply compensated for the loss of milk from his old cow and for the labor of his worn out oxen.

A FARMER.

Monmouth, Feb. 15th, 1833.

We wish our farmers would reflect a little upon the above communication. We ought to have the best beef of any State in the Union and would have, if a different plan was pursued.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

Mr. HOLMES:—I understand that the crop of winter rye, which was raised by Messrs. Joseph and Amasa Wood, and for which they received the society's premium, was grown on that long ridge of Copperas rock, extending four or five miles on the great pond, and for ought that I know the whole length of it, which is nine miles.* There was a small growth of bushes burned on the land previous to sowing.

Did the alkali from the ashes operate so as to neutralize the acid in the copperas rock, or what might be in the soil, and thereby convert it into a manure? It was a good crop on what was supposed to be a poor soil, one fourth of which was almost bare rock. On 200 rods there was between 30 and 40 bushels of most excellent rye.—If alkali from wood ashes, or if quick lime will make that kind of land so very productive. It ought to be known.†

I hope that I am doing a kindness to the owners of this kind of land by this hint. When the land referred to, was first cleared it was, by far the most productive land in town, but of late it has fallen behind some other land in crops, especially that in the Westerly part of the town, where the subsoil is a limenock. I hope these ideas may be the subject of enquiry and lead to very profitable practices. But for the Kennebec Ag. Society, I imagine they would not have been thought of.

A SUBSCRIBER.

* It is probably the same formation of copperas rock that shows itself in Gardiner at the place called "Iron mine hill" 10 or 12 miles southerly from this.—Ed.

† Copperas being composed of Sulphuric Acid and Iron, the probability is, that on adding quick lime, some of the acid would leave the iron and unite with the lime and thus make gypsum or plaster of paris, that being lime and Sulphuric acid.—Ed.

FEEDING CATTLE ON FISH.—The cattle at Provincetown feed upon fish with apparently as good relish, as upon the best kinds of fodder. It is said that some cows, kept there several years, will, when grain and fish are placed before them at the same time, prefer the latter, eating the whole of the fish before they touch the grain. Like one of old, we were rather incredulous on this subject, till we had the evidence of ocular demonstration. We have seen the cows at that place, boldly enter the surf, in pursuit of the offals, thrown from the fish boats on the shore, and when obtained, masticate and swallow every part except the hardest bones. A Provincetown cow will dissect the head of a cod with wonderful celerity. She places one foot upon a part of it, and with her teeth tears off the skin and grisly parts, and in a few moments nothing is left but the bones. [JOUR.

Cabbages. It is asserted in Dr. Rees' Encyclopaedia, that "cabbages possess the property of fattening cattle not only more expeditiously, but in less proportion than turnips; an acre of the former having been found to fatten one in four more than the same extent of the latter crop."

MECHANICS.

The writer of the following, will excuse us for erasing a few lines. They squinted too much of politics, and we have promised not to squint in that line.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—When we take a view of the world and of the nations that inhabit it, we are led to consider the difference existing between the apparent happiness of one nation, compared with that of another, as it respects manufactures. It is that which raises a people to rank among the nations of the earth. It is that which has raised Great Britain to be the first nation on the globe. A country like ours ought to be able to subsist and to flourish, though she were surrounded by a wall of bronze that reached the heavens, though she were never visited by a foreign ship, though she had not even the knowledge that there was another nation on the globe. She ought to be prepared without asking or receiving the aid of any, to stretch forth her arm and protect herself.

The time is coming when she shall burst the degrading shackles of her physical, as she formerly did those of her political bondage, and I trust that the day is not far distant, when she will reach the height, that was contemplated by the heroes and sages of her revolution,—which was pointed out for her by the finger of God, when he created the universe. But we are told that agriculture, and foreign commerce must first be fostered.

I believe in foreign commerce, nay I am proud to think, and every American is proud to remember that his country is the second commercial country on the globe; and I go farther, I anticipate the time when she shall no longer be the second, but the first. I am not one of those who hold that while we are cultivating foreign commerce, our own productions are to be left to perish on our own shores, I cannot believe that it is our true policy to let our capital and stocks, cross the ocean, and then in case of war be overwhelmed in distress. If we would become great by commerce, we must have two sources of commercial greatness. First we must be able if necessary to live in and of ourselves, and then, to the materials of foreign commerce, we must add the products of our own manufacturing industry; these must form one main source of our commerce. Look at great Britain. How comes she to hold an empire over eighty millions of subjects, and to stretch the trident of her power from sea to sea, and to interpose so powerful an agency in the political destinies of the world? Has she got all this by her commerce alone? No—she owes it to her surpassing all the world in mechanical science, and manufacturing industry. If we would strengthen the union of all the sections of our country let us cherish our home manufacture. If we would support and extend the greatest commercial marine in the world let us cherish home industry. If we would see the bosoms of our lakes covered with sails, if we would see the great valley of the Mississippi filled with towns and cities, if we would see our canals loaded with wealth, and floated down from the remotest regions of the

interior, if we would spread our commercial enterprise in every sea, if we would enter new markets, and gather the riches of distant empires, if, in a word, we would show ourselves what Burke foretold, when defending our cause on the floor of the House of Commons, let us cherish our home industry. We need not look any farther than to the fertility of our soil and the rich abundance of our mineral treasures, supplying every material to the enterprise of science. Mechanical science has seized on every product of nature. It has climbed the mountains, crossed the rivers, ranged over the fields, descended into caverns, ransacked the bowels of the earth, and nothing has escaped the glance of its eagle eye. Nothing could elude the reach, and the grasp of its hand. In this country it has found all that it could ask. Our community is advancing in social improvement and the division of labor is making rapid progress. Yet with all those advantages, and after so long a cultivation in other parts of the world, manufacturing science is still on its march, nay, it has but just entered on its career. Well might it be said that man was made but a little lower than the angels. Already he has passed the limits of the planets he inhabits and has investigated the nature, the size, the distance, and the laws of the other world; he has combined the simple elements of material things in ten thousand ways, yet his discoveries and improvements are but in their infancy.

It is reserved for this country to give a new spring to manufacturing enterprise; here a new theatre is to be opened for the display of manufacturing industry. But what is it that has given to the different nations their several eras of national glory. What system of policy has led them to the notice and admiration of mankind. Is it war? Alexander marched over prostrate Greece, overturned the throne of Persia, and in one rapid career pushed his empire to the great river beneath the eastern sun; yet who refers to Macedon for a system of national policy? The Arabian prophet made nations bow before his throne, and immortal Rome became the mistress of the world. Yet what do we find among the Caliphs, what in the political history of Rome herself that presents an example worthy of imitation?

Look at France amidst all the wars of Louis Fourteenth and what is there for us to adopt or admire? Is it eloquence or poetry? the greatest of poets has sung to sooth the ears of tyrants. Virgil and Milton both flourished under a military despotism, and even Homer, it is more than probable, may have recited his immortal verse to some petty despot of the Grecian isles. Eloquence has ever exerted its greatest power, and displayed its brightest splendor in a falling state. Demosthenes thundered amid the wreck of Grecian liberty. Cicero flourished in the declining age of Roman greatness. Mirabeau, the greatest of modern orators shone amid the disastrous gloom of the bloody revolution in France. It is neither the influence of arms, nor eloquence, nor the pencil, nor the lyre that has exalted nations and made them a model for posterity. Should the waves at this time suddenly bury England in the deep, what is it that we should remember in her history. Would it be the victories of

Cresy, of Blenheim or of Waterloo? No, it would be her elevation in science, and her surpassing attainments in the manufacturing arts. Turn to France. Look at the reign of the greatest of her former monarchy, and do the wars of Henry, or the internal policy of his minister, Colbert present an object most worthy of imitation? Napoleon, long after all his trophies shall have mouldered into dust, will be remembered for the benefits he conferred on France, by cherishing the interests of the arts, and fostering the native genius of her Sons.

It is for this country to profit by these great national examples. By cultivating the useful arts, we are doing a service to the cause of national liberty. The public councils, the halls of legislation, the bench of justice and the executive government are all open to the poorest mechanic, in the land. Franklin was once a poor printer boy yet he rose to be the pride of his country and an ornament to human nature. Rittenhouse too was a mechanic, and Roger Sherman so much respected on the floor of Congress, and one of those who framed the Declaration of Independence was a poor cordwainer, who travelled about Connecticut carrying his tools. Facts like these are calculated to excite an interest in the enterprising part of the community. In the mean time the march of this country is great, it is grand. Who can calculate her future destinies, who can tell what she shall be, when the fire that was kindled on the rock of Plymouth, shall burn with a pure and steady flame to the shores of the Pacific? When the great valley of the Mississippi shall be filled with towns, and monuments of a free and enlightened people, when our soil shall present one wide spectacle of national prosperity? Already the eastern world bends a silent and steady gaze upon the progress of this republic. Her example has put forth an influence on the other continent which all the kings and cabinets in the world can never arrest. This Republic has already stretched her arm over the Atlantic, not for conquests, but emancipation. She is striking the fetters from the slave, and disenthraling the immortal mind of man. The nations stand around her as in one grand amphitheatre watching with intent and eager eye, the result of a Republican form of government. France kindled at the subject, and poor degraded Spain conceived the desire and felt the hope of freedom. The millions of the southern continent have learned from our inspiring example, to burst the fetters of transatlantic oppression, and if we hold on our way, and no great national disaster occurs to blast our hopes we may cherish the sublime hope of eventually beholding an emancipated world, taught by the spectacle of our happiness, to adopt the blessings of a free representative government. Trusting then in the hands of Divine Providence the destinies of nations, let us ever remember that our country has a sacred claim on our talents, our efforts, our sacrifices, nay, on our life itself, when her cause requires them. Let us cling to our national institutions, let us cherish the sciences and the arts as the safeguard of our liberty; and let no effort of ours be wanting to render America the sanctuary of freedom, the asylum of the world, the glory of nations.

A READER OF YOUR PAPER.

MUSICAL POWERS OF HEAT.

"A discovery of a very curious nature, and one which promises to throw light on the subject of the propagation of heat among bodies, has recently been made by a gentleman now studying at the university here, Mr. Trevelyan, son of Sir Arthur Trevelyan, of Northumberland. It is this: if a bar of iron or brass, a common poker for instance, be heated in the fire, and then laid down on the floor or on a table, with the heated extremity resting on the edge of a block of lead two or three inches square, and one inch thick, the round knob of the handle resting on the table; if it be then lifted up and laid down again several times, to try the effect of different positions, and rocked a little, so as to set it a-going, it continues for a long time vibrating and emitting a sound, varying in tone and intensity with the table or mass on which it stands. To exhibit the effect, however, more conspicuously, and always with decisive success, Mr. Trevelyan has bars of brass or iron made on purpose, about twelve inches long; three or four inches of the bar at the one end is broad and flat, having the under side formed with a longitudinal ridge, on which the bar being laid, may rock or vibrate easily up and down. This part is about one and a half inches broad, and one-half inch thick at the ridge; the remainder of the bar is formed into a round handle, about one-half inch in diameter. When the flat end of this bar is heated, and lain with the ridge on a flat block of lead, an inch or two thick and several inches square, it immediately begins of itself a gentle rocking motion, which increases to a certain extent, and then continues uniformly for a long time moving regularly, and vibrating in a most surprising manner. If a bar of brass, ten or twelve inches long, be laid across the other, this vibrates along with it and shows the effect still more conspicuously; if, instead of balancing the bar on the flat part of the lead, it be rested on the edge, and the other extremity on the table, no vibration is observable; but a loud and distinct sound is emitted from the apparatus, which continues for a long time to be heard. If we press with the finger on the table, or on the metal, the tone varies, and sometimes ceases; if we give the table a gentle rap, it again commences, and continues as before; if we set the apparatus on a box or sounding-board, the tones are highly musical. These are the principal effects which have hitherto been discovered; they are, so far as we know, perfectly new, and certainly very curious and important.—They evidently arise from some peculiar action of the heated metal on the cold; as the heat passes from the one to the other, and is gradually transmitted through the mass; and they serve clearly, we think, to

unveil some of the mysteries by which this great element operates on the internal particles of matter, penetrating into the heart of every substance, and diffusing continually its influence, until an equal temperature prevails throughout." [Edin'g Cour]

On the use of Alumina With Pigments designed for the Palette.

BY A. A. HAYES, Roxbury Laboratory.

In preparing his paints, by levigating pigments with oil, the artist is often perplexed by the diversities which they exhibit after this operation. Some pigments present a chemical combination with the oil, while others can be suspended in it only by considerable labor, and soon separate when left at rest. These differences can be rendered of trifling importance, by employing such a substance as will retain those compounds which possess no attraction for the oil, in a state of uniform suspension, and whose action will be in some respects analogous to that of the gum used in inks and water colors. The property which the hydrate, or carbonate, of alumina possesses, of mixing freely with oil so as to form a transparent, consistent, and almost colorless compound, admirably fits it for this purpose. At the request of Mr. Rembrandt Peale, I prepared some pigments by mixing them with alumina while moist. When ground with oil, he found them to possess all the most valuable properties of the best colors. The tendency to separate from the oil, and the disagreeable property, which some colors possess, of becoming more fluid when an attempt to preserve them is made by immersing the pallet in water, disappear, after they have been ground with a small portion of alumina. The artist has it in his power, thus, to increase or diminish the fluidity of his paints, and to render them uniform. Some pigments become valuable as glazing colors, as the Prussiate of copper, (Hatchette's Brown.) Vermilion and Naples Yellow, acquire new properties.

For printing from blocks, as in the manufacture of ornamental floor-cloths, it is desirable to increase the fluidity of the paint, so as to prevent the dropping of small thread-like parts on the work, without causing it to spread. This may be accomplished, by adding a small quantity of whiting to the pigment while grinding; the artisan can then load his blocks with paint, and consequently give a thick coating to the print. [Silliman's Journal.]

To take out Bruises in Furniture.

Wet the place well with warm water, then take some brown paper five or six times doubled, and well soaked in water, lay it on the place, apply on that a hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated, and if

the bruise is not gone, repeat the same;—you will find after two or three applications, the dent or bruise is raised level with the surface; or if the bruise is small, soak it well with warm water, and apply a red hot poker very near the surface, keeping it continually wetted, and you will soon find the indentation vanished.

From the American Traveller.

Dr. SPURZHEIM.—The following paragraphs from Dr. Follen's eulogy show him to have been an amiable and philanthropic observer of individual character and of society:

"If he saw a child whose head or conversation, indicated extraordinary power of intellect, he would not rest until he had found the parents and warned them against the danger of exciting the mental faculties, and urged upon them the importance of attending chiefly to the physical and moral education of their child."

"He was always anxious, perhaps over anxious, not to give trouble to any one. His considerate and tender regard for the feelings of others, made him peculiarly alive not only to the present, but even the future suffering to which their individual character and sensibility might express them. To a young friend, whom Dr. Spurzheim found enthusiastically devoted to the cause of education, he said, 'My friend, let me give you advice. You are full of enthusiasm. I too, when I was young, was a great enthusiast; so that I could not comprehend how any person could question or treat with indifference what I believed important and true. Learn from my experience how to preserve your enthusiasm. Do not let it go abroad; otherwise you will diminish the influence of what you hold sacred and dear; because people will set you down an enthusiast. So when you go to lecture or in society, be a calm and reasoning man; but when you return home to your study, there set your enthusiasm free and let it be to you a mighty impulse to strong and high exertion.'

"One chief distinction between his and Gall's doctrine, upon which he laid great stress, was this, that Gall admitted an organ and innate propensity for theft, and one for murder, whilst Spurzheim expressed his conviction that the good Creator could not have given an organ for evil, that all powers were intended for good, though by abuse they might become instruments of mischief."

"He was pleased to find that our wealthy men generally had made their fortunes by their own industry, and that the laws of the land prevented the accumulation of wealth in the same families. The free institutions of our country gave him great satisfaction, and he frequently spoke of the advantage of a residence in the United States for bringing up children, presenting as it did the encouraging prospect of repose and freedom from political tumults, at least during the present generation. But he said, unless self-esteem and the love of distinction were checked, and unless ambition, conscientiousness and feelings of respect and veneration were called forth and cultivated in the young, we should end in fighting."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bill additional to an act to establish a court of Common Pleas; in addition to an act regulating judicial process and proceedings, passed to be engrossed. Numerous bills passed to be enacted.

THURSDAY, February 21.

Bill to incorporate Winthrop Mutual Fire Insurance company; Resolve for relief of town of Bingham; for promotion of primary schools in Brooksville; authorizing a loan in favor of the State, reported and read once.

The Senate non-concurring with the House on the Resolve respecting the sale of the public lands and insisting on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Messrs. Emerson, Warren and Cobb were appointed conferees.

FRIDAY, February 22.

Resolve in favor of Parsonfield Seminary; to incorporate Washington county Mutual Insurance Company; to prevent destruction of fish in town of Sullivan, also in 25 mile stream; to incorporate Penobscot Agricultural Society; resolve relative to the public laws, passed to be engrossed.

A message was received by the Governor transmitting a letter from Mr. SPRAGUE, in answer to resolutions of the Legislature calling upon him to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, which was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

SATURDAY, February 23.

Bills giving remedies on judgement rendered by Courts of County Commissioners, and prescribing the mode of levying executions against towns and plantations: to incorporate the town of Milford: resolve for the relief of the town of Hartland: to prevent destruction of pickerel in Great and Little Madomock Ponds; to incorporate Northern Bank; resolve in favor of S. Call and John Wilkins; to incorporate Hallowell Hotel, amended; for the regulation of innholders, retailers, and common victuallers (in a new draft, passed without opposition,) severally passed to be engrossed.

Petition of Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

MONDAY, February 25.

The bill to district the State for Representative to Congress, came from the House passed to be engrossed in a new draft. The Senate voted to recede from their former amendment.

Resolve in favor of Waterville College came from the House amended and indefinitely postponed. The Senate adopted the amendments, and passed it to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, February 26.

Resolve requiring clerks of towns and parishes holding parsonage lands to transmit a statement thereof to the Secretary of State; bill to incorporate Unitarian Society in town of Calais, read once and assigned.

The bill to organize, govern and discipline the Militia passed to be engrossed in a new draft. A motion to refer to the next Legislature was negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the Senate took up the consideration of the letter of Mr. Sprague; and he thereupon moved its indefinite postponement.

Resolve to sell public lands was taken up. It provides that the Land Agent may sell at public sale, 100,000 acres of any land south of the monument, at not less than 70 cents an acre, to raise money for common schools. On motion of Dr. Burnham, it was amended so as to make one dollar the lowest price per acre.

Mr. Randall moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and after some debate his motion prevailed.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill relative to the taxation of costs in jury trials; in cases in which the jury shall not agree upon a verdict, reported that it ought not to pass. Report accepted.

The report and resolves relating to the public buildings were taken up. One resolve appropriates 11,465 dollars, 75 cents, to be paid Reuel Williams, and another of 2,125 dollars also to be paid to him.

Mr. WILLIAMSON moved to amend by declaring that the bond signed by Daniel Cony and others, for the completion of the public buildings in 1831 be declared forfeited, and directing the Treasurer to call upon the signers of the bond for the money incurred for completing the buildings over and above the 25000 dollars appropriated in 1831, amounting to upwards of 11,000 dollars.

Mr. Boutelle opposed, and made some remarks upon the subject at considerable length.

Messrs. WILLIAMSON, BURNHAM, and KNOWLTON advocated the amendment, and Mr. SCAMMON opposed it, but it finally passed without a division, and the resolves were also passed.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bill to incorporate Augusta Charitable Mechanic Association, taken up, and amended by inserting \$5000 as the limits of capital, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill to authorize the appropriation of ministerial funds in Winthrop to the support of primary schools, passed to be enacted.

Bills to incorporate Winthrop Mutual Insurance Company; for the relief of the town of Bingham; for the benefit of primary schools in the town of Brooksville; ceding to the United States jurisdiction of a lot of land; authorizing a loan in behalf of the State; for the payment of expenses incurred to prevent the introduction of Cholera; respecting the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians; giving further remedy on judgments rendered in Courts of County Commissioners; in favor of Edward Chase; to incorporate Pembroke Iron Works; to ascertain the quality of soil, growth of timber, and geology of certain parts of public lands; to incorporate Baring bridge, severally passed to be engrossed.

Bill providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress, was taken up in a new draft, read twice and assigned to Friday next.

Mr. Cram of New Sharon from the select committee on an alteration of the Constitution, so that the Session of the Legislature shall be held in the summer, reported a resolve, providing to submit the question of alteration to the people—read once and assigned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Resolve making compensation to Savage, Wheelock, et al. inhabitants of Madawaska, was read a second time. On several motions by Messrs. R. Washburn, Carey and Barnard, the resolve was so amended as to grant to Wheelock \$300, to Savage \$475, to Hunnewell 150 dollars, and to Bean 75 dollars. Each amendment was carried without division, except that in favor of Savage, on which there were yeas 101, nays 3.

Resolve authorizing grants of land to Madawaska settlers, was read a second time.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Resolve proposing to amend the Constitution so that the session of the Legislature shall be held in the Summer, read a second time; and after debate indefinitely postponed.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, taken up and advocated by Messrs. Jos. Pierce, Emmons, Jarvis and Dumont; opposed by Messrs. Parris, Spring and Rust. Mr. R. moved indefinite postponement, which prevailed—Yeas 73, Nays 70.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Resolve in favor of Waterville College, read once, and the House so far dispensed with its Rules as to give it a second reading at the present time. The original resolve granted 2000 dollars annually, during the pleasure of the Legislature. The Senate amended, making some conditions to the grant, one of which was, the application of 500 dollars, to make a road in Argyle, the township heretofore granted to the college. The House rejected the Senate's amendment.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Bills, to incorporate Penobscot Agricultural Society—additional to an act to organize and govern the Militia—to confirm the doings of certain County Commissioners—additional to provide for the education of youth—to authorize the erection of a wharf in tide waters at Eastport. Read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary, read a second time, and laid on the table.

Resolves respecting Passamaquoddy Indians—in favor of Charles Morris—of Edward Chase—for the payment of contingent expenses—relating to the Canada road—authorizing the Treasurer to receive certain moneys—to increase the salary of the Register of Probate in Kennebec: for ascertaining the expenses of making and repairing roads and bridges—for ascertaining the quality of the soil, growth of timber, and geology of parts of the public lands—for the payment of expenses to prevent the introduction of Asiatic cholera; additional to regulate jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate: severally finally passed.

TUESDAY, February 26.

Resolve laying a tax on the several counties: in favor of Madawaska settlers, in a new draft: requiring parishes to make return of their funds to the Secretary of State: providing for the compensation of Chaplains to the Legislature—read once and assigned.

Bill to incorporate Readfield Cotton and Wollen Manufactory, submitted by Mr. Bean, read once and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolve for removing the seat of government was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Huse of Wilton, indefinitely postponed.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

Message from the Governor, transmitting the letter of Mr. Sprague, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. After some discussion, the House concurred with the Senate.

Resolve relating to losses sustained by sundry inhabitants of Madawaska, in the county of Penobscot, (requiring the Land Agent to ascertain and report to the Legislature, the names of those who have sustained losses by organizing the town of M. excepting those who have been before communicated,) read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Among the prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was the following:—"To Israel Robinet, workman, for the substitution of the action of a machine for that of the human lungs in glass blowing, 8,000 francs. By means of this valuable invention the health of the glass-blower will in future, be preserved, and the product of his manufacture greatly improved, both as regards accuracy of form and the capability of making articles of great dimensions than was formerly possible."

HINT TO TEA-MAKERS.—Put a small quantity of carbonate of soda in the pot with tea, and this, by softening the water, will accelerate the infusion amazingly. Should the water be hard, it will increase the strength of your tea a least one half.

SUMMARY.

LAPSE OF TIME. A Frenchman, who had used the words "put out," was told it was more refined to say "extinguish the candle." He remembered it, and when, on another occasion, a dog annoyed him, he said to the servant, "extinguish that dog"; meaning, "put him out of doors." Some years ago we remember seeing, in a New York journal, the evidence of a Frenchman, given before the police of that city, against a man who had struck him with a rattan; as he was flourishing along up Chatham street. "By Gar," said Monsieur, in narrating the circumstances, "I was promenade up de rue Chatham; vas say noing to no gentilhomme, when dis man horse vip me vid his baton—de small dog, puppy! and den I kick him in de back vid my fist." [Prov. Jour.]

THE BLIND. It is remarkable that exertions are making in three of our principal cities at the present time, to introduce instruction for the Blind, viz. in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Evidence has been furnished in all, that shows in a satisfactory manner that we already possess many requisites for the successful conduct of schools for that class; and we can easily obtain every thing else that may be needed, from different countries of Europe.

Holt's Hotel in New York appears to be an extraordinary affair. We find the following in the New York Gazette—

"It has been opened scarcely a month, and he now dines over two hundred gentlemen at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. His beds, amounting to near 250, have been several times completely filled. To supply his table, he purchases, besides large quantities of beef, a fat bullock every morning with other meats, poultry, fish, &c. in proportion. He roasts 700 lbs. of provisions at a time, the spit being turned by an engine. Our correspondent wishes that those who have not yet paid Mr. Holt a visit, would call and view for themselves one of the most extraordinary hotels in the world."

THE GALLEGO MILLS BURNED. These mills were burnt the 9th inst. at Richmond, Va. being about fifteen years since they were burnt before, and occasioned as before by friction. They were insured to the amount of 101,000, dollars. viz. at New York 71,000, Hartford 2,000, and at Richmond, 20,000.

In the Municipal Court yesterday, John Gilman Jr. David Blaisdell, and John Cloutman, were severally fined—the former with costs 60 dolls. 83 cts. Blaisdell 71 dolls. 66 cts. and Cloutman 61 dolls. 66 cts. for violating the Lottery law. There remains on the docket about sixty indictments against brokers and others, charged with dealing in lottery tickets, which will probably be disposed of next week. *Boston Patriot.*

A one story house situated in a court in the lower part of Essex street, Salem, was burnt down yesterday morning about half past 3, and Mrs. Nichols, commonly known as Nurse Nichols, aged 90 years, perished in the flames. She was the only occupant of the house.

A lawyer charged a man 3 dollars for advice. "There's the money said the man. It is all the money I have in the world, and my family have been a long time without pork." Thank God replied the lawyer my wife has never known the want of Pork since we were married. "Nor never WILL," rejoined the countryman, "so long as she has so great a nose as you."

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—Many methods have been tried to preserve cider from becoming sour, and thereby rendered unfit to drink, such as fumigating, putting in meat, vegetables, racking off, &c. &c.

I venture to inform my fellow farmers, that there is no need of any further trouble than to add to each barrel of cider, when it has so far worked, or has come to just the state which the owner likes, a half a pint of black mustard seed, or three gills of white, and then bung it up tight. It will continue in the same state through the year without requiring racking off or any thing more being done to it, nor does that quantity of seed cause any disagreeable taste to the cider. I please myself that this will have the desired effect, for I know it by several years trial.

This every lover of good cider ought to know. I only observe further, that black mustard will keep in the ground during winter and should be sowed in the fall, and white mustard should be sowed in the Spring, about the time we sow wheat, neither will thrive well unless the ground is pretty rich, nor will either do well on stiff Clay—a sandy or gravelly soil. I have found white mustard yield on good land as many bushels to the acre as it would have yielded of wheat, and it is harvested and cleaned as easy. It should be mowed in the morning, before the dew is off, and carried to the barn in a good hay day and spread before the door, and in the afternoon taken in while warm and immediately thrashed. It must be handled carefully before thrashing, or it will shell out, and much be thus lost. Ten quarts of seed will be sufficient for an acre. It is worth from 3 to 4 dollars per bushel, in the market. Why do we not raise more of it?

Yours, &c.

PLEASANT CIDER.

To Correspondents.—Is "Hemlock" the author of his communication? We should like another "lot" if he is.—Several communications received, and are on file.—Will the person who signs himself "a reader of your paper" let us have an interview with him?

MARRIAGES.

In Bangor, Rev. Worster Parker of Castine, to Miss Wealthy Ann, eldest daughter of Rev. Professor Pond.—Mr. S. M. Emery to Miss Ruth Spencer.

In New Gloucester, Merritt Caldwell, principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, to Miss Rosamond Cushman. In Gardiner, Mr. Alvin T. Perkins, to Miss Eliza Ann Savels.

DEATHS.

In Harpswell, on the 1st inst, widow Anna Dunning, aged 55 years.

In Bangor, Samuel Spring, merchant, aged about 45. Lost overboard from the brig Lincoln, on her passage from Bath to Havanah, Mr. Bedford Storer, belonging to Boothbay, Me. aged 28.

In Wiscasset, Mr. William Stinson, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 78.

In Pasquotank county, N. C. Samuel Overton, a free man of color, 103.

E. W. KELLY takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken a Shop in the New Grist Mill building, where he will attend to the manufacturing and repairing of CARRIAGES, at short notice. New Waggon and Sleighs, warranted to be of good quality, kept constantly on hand and for sale.

He has also fitted up a Grind Stone, Turning Lathe, Saws, &c. for the convenience of those who may favor him with their custom. All orders for any of the above work punctually attended to.

N. B. E. W. K. has on hand a general assortment of Carpenter's Tools, which will be sold at very low prices. Those who are in want of any of the above articles will do well to call.

Wanted as above, a lot of good oak plank, for which a fair price will be given.

Winthrop, Feb'y 27, 1833.

THE subscriber wishes to hire one or two good MEN to work upon an old farm, the ensuing season.

He also offers for sale all his real estate, and will give possession after the next season.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Feb'y 28, 1833.

N. B. He does not want any of the purchase money down, interest annually is all that he wishes at present.

LOST, a small bale of FEATHERS, somewhere between Winthrop village and Packard's tavern. Whoever will give information where they can be found shall be suitably rewarded by E. SWIFT 2d.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of the late firm of COLE and STURTEVANT, and the notes and accounts of ASA H. HANKERSON are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons interested are requested to settle the same by the first of March next, or cost will be made.

SAM'L P. BENSON.

Winthrop, Feb'y 11, 1833.

N. B. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Attorney at Law, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

KENNEBEC CO. AG. SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society will be held at Union Hall, in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that the members of the Society, and all who may wish to become members, will attend, for it is expected that business of importance will come before the meeting, in addition to the choice of officers for the year ensuing.

SAM'L BENJAMIN,

Cor. Sec'y of Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

Winthrop, Feb'y 18, 1833.

SOUTH WEST BEND LINE.

I would notify the public that a new line of STAGES has commenced running between Portland and Augusta; leaving Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M., passing through Hallowell, Winthrop, Monmouth, Wales, Lisbon, over South West Bend Bridge, Durham, Pownal, Cumberland, North Yarmouth, Falmouth, Westbrook, and arrive at Portland same day.

Feb. 14, 1833. J. C. MERRILL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of MICHAEL FOLET, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEO. W. STANLEY, Administrator.

Winthrop, Jan'y 29, 1833.

FOR SALE

At the Kennebec Farmer Office,

A SMALL assortment of Bulbous Roots, consisting of the following varieties, viz.

Crown Imperial, Ornithogalum, Bizarra, English Bulbous Iris, Biblooms (mixed), Striped Crocus, Blue do. White do. Yellow do. Doubled mixed tulips, Early mixed do. La Countess do. Blandina do. Duke of Richmond, Polcheross, Double Red and blue mixed Hyacinths, L'or Vegetale do Feathered do. Captain General do. Don Gratot do. Nutmeg do.

Those who are fond of cultivating flowers will do well to call soon, as the stock is nearly disposed of.

January 21, 1832, ed

G. W. & D. STANLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that in consequence of a change in business it would be desirable to effect a settlement of all accounts due said firm by the first of April next—or they will be left for collection.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

THE MULBERRY TREE.

Who hath a firm and a sinewy frame
May toil in the culture of corn and grain,
Guide the furrowing plough, or plie the hoe,
And o'er his verdant waving meadows mow,
But, a lighter employ there is for me,
For I'll cultivate the *Mulberry Tree*.

Some may cultivate the Apple and Pear,
The Peach and Damson, and trees, that bear
The Cherry of most delicious flavor,
But all of their trees, when put together,
Can never seem so fair and good to me,
As my thrifty branching *Mulberry Tree*.

The bleating flock and lowing herd demand
Attentive care from the good farmer's hand;
The bounding steed, and groveling swine, a part
Must have, of Husbandry's improving art;
But another employment mine shall be,
For I'll cultivate the *Mulberry Tree*.

Some herd together, in Factories, where
They labor, in heated unhealthy air,
But the gentle Zephyr, that sails along,
On her light pinions, shall carry my song,
And a bloom of health, on my cheek shall be,
While I cultivate the *Mulberry Tree*.

The city belle may spend her feeble powers
In idle culture of some useless flowers;
Meantime her shining, silken dress perchance
Was brought from India, England, Spain, or France.
There's a more independent dress for me,
And I'll make it from my *Mulberry Tree*.

Come, girls, of Kennebec, join hand and hand,
We will raise our own silk from our own land;
A wedding dress! ourselves will prepare it
When we may be old enough to wear it:
And the time will shortly come you will see,
When, we'll get rich from the *Mulberry Tree*.

PUELLA.

MEMOIRS OF A BUTTERFLY.

BY MISS JEWELRY.

"The approach of autumn, and the conviction that I shall not survive the first sharp frost, would fill me with dismay did I not belong to the educated class of butterflies. I can submit to the laws of nature, and die; I cannot submit to die and leave no record of my existence; but I am not called to this trial; my friend, the gadfly, promises to take charge of these memoirs when completed, and to trumpet their praises throughout the insect world. That world is hastening to its end; but doubtless, the next generation, and especially that of butterflies' will hold my name in estimation; I shall certainly be regarded as their standard author. Unquestionably I should like to live to hear my own praises; but one cannot have everything, so I must be satisfied with deserving them, and commence my history.

Of my infancy I remember nothing, except indeed, that it was said I was a remarkably fine caterpillar; but my own recollections began at the moment when I burst

from my cone, and found myself a butterfly; I belong to the splendid tribe called the Atalanta, and when in my prime, I was one of its chief ornaments, my wings being glossy black, edged with the richest carmine. How well do I remember the morning of my first flight! From being shut up in a dusky prison, I suddenly found myself at large, fluttering among flowers that I continually mistook for brother butterflies, the glorious sun shining in the heavens without a cloud—and thousands of insects sporting, like myself, in his golden beams! How many friendships did I form on that happy day! How sweet were my slumbers, when at night I folded my wings in a rose that was sheltered from the dew by a laurel branch that hung over it! From that day it was evident that nature designed me for the poet of my tribe; doubtless circumstances were highly favorable, but I think that I must, even in my caterpillar state, have possessed the organs of fancy and imagination.

I will now describe my way of life. In a few days my rose-tree became the resort of a selection from the most approved species of butterfly. The swallow tailed, the peacock, the buck-thorn, and the atalanta, kind, took the lead on account of the splendour of their attire; the inferior orders were bowed to at a distance, and of course every insect that was not a butterfly was regarded with the utmost horror. The gadfly, the wasp, and the bee, were exceptions; the first was necessary as a newsmonger, & as all three carried stings, it was not safe to despise them. Every day the coterie on the rose-tree formed a party of pleasure to visit a different spot of the garden, which, as it belonged to a nobleman, and being extremely retired, was a most fitting residence for butterflies of fashion. Sometimes we danced quadrilles in the air, then rested on a woodbine, and returned home in the cool of the evening. Sometimes we formed a party for conversation beneath the shade of a myrtle tree, at which times I was expected to furnish a song or a tale, invariably in honour of some one belonging to our own body. Occasionally, for the sake of the honey he contributed, we invited an old bee to join in our pic-nics, but so much did we fear that he might presume upon the honour, and join us when it might be unpleasant to recognize him, that I do not think we invited him more than twice. This delightful kind of life lasted for about a month; towards the close of that period something like weariness stole over us; pleasure was the sole object of our search, and having exhausted all we knew, the inquiry was, what should be done next? Labor was out of the question; our high birth and refined habits equally forbade us to enjoy vulgar excitements; we had therefore no resource left but to quarrel amongst

ourselves. We did so. Jealousies, rivalries, and bickerings, now disturbed the tranquil rose-tree. A swallow-tailed beau challenged a peacock dandy; they met; one got his beautiful coat (yellow, lined with black,) covered with dust, and the other received a wound in one foot, which occasioned him to limp ever afterwards.—The ladies of the respective combatants, of course, took part in the quarrel, and scandalized each other without mercy. For myself, I made satirical verses on all parties; but I was so really vexed at the disturbed state of our politics, that I contrived to make myself the head of a party, whom I drew off and established on the myrtle-tree before alluded to. Unalloyed felicity is not, however, destined to be the fate of butterflies. Soon after our removal, two of the party met with an untimely death; one was crushed by a little ruffian of a school-boy, and the other, a particular friend of my own, took cold from incautiously venturing into a damp lily. I honoured each with an elegy; and the occupation somewhat soothed my grief.

For the last fortnight my troubles have been of a personal nature. I feel the approaches of old age. I do not enjoy company as I once did, neither can I fly so briskly; grave thoughts will intrude upon my mind; and on reviewing my past life, I almost suspect that the despised ant and bee have been more honourable insects than myself, because more useful. To be sure I have enjoyed much pleasure—but then it is over, and the recollection of it is but cold comfort; and if I have been greatly admired, I am not sure that I was ever loved. I cannot help wishing I had a few good actions to remember—a few benevolent sentiments; but I cannot call any to my mind. I certainly once felt ashamed of my party for scoffing at a poor black beetle, (it could not help its ugliness,) but then I did not use my influence to protect it. I did once wish to relieve the anguish of a dying moth, by lifting it from the gravel walk to a rose leaf; but then I abstained for fear of soiling my wings. Well, if I might emerge from my chrysalis, I would live a very different life; but as I cannot, I must hope that the posterity of butterflies (to whom I dedicate these memoirs) will profit by my experience and my regret."

THE KENNEBEC FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOTES & Co.